

D1 difference in said binding following said contacting relative to when said compound is not present thereby identifying a ABC1 modulating compound.

D2 143. (Amended) A process for identifying a compound that modulates mammalian ABC1 polypeptide biological activity comprising contacting a compound with a membrane comprising a mammalian ABC1 polypeptide, in the presence of a lipid under conditions promoting transport of said lipid across said membrane and detecting a difference in said transport following said contacting relative to when said compound is not present thereby identifying a mammalian ABC1 modulating agent.

D3 154. (Amended) The process of claim 153 wherein said cholesterol is part of HDL-cholesterol.

155. (Amended) The process of claim 153 wherein said cholesterol is part of a fragment of HDL-cholesterol wherein said fragment binds hABC1 polypeptides.

D4 Sub E8 161. (Amended) A process for identifying a compound that modulates mammalian ABC1 polypeptide biological activity comprising contacting a compound with a membrane comprising a mammalian ABC1 polypeptide, and a source of one or more anions under conditions promoting transport of said one or more anions across said membrane and detecting a difference in said transport following said contacting relative to when said compound is not present thereby identifying a mammalian ABC1 modulating agent.

D5 Sub E8 165. (Amended) The process of claim 160 wherein said mammalian ABC1 is human ABC1.

D6 Sub E8 176. (Amended) A process for identifying a compound that modulates human ABC1 (hABC1) polypeptide biological activity comprising contacting a compound with a mutant hABC1 polypeptide, comprising from 1 to 5 amino acid differences relative to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, and a member selected from the group consisting of a lipid, a protein, ATP, and interleukin-1, and detecting a difference in said biological activity